



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 4 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 186 crew, 9 cabin and 38 steerage passengers. There were 20 cabin and 10 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On October 21 I fumigated to kill mosquitoes all the compartments, including the empty holds, of the British steamship *Bernard*, from Manaos, via Para, bound to Galveston, Tex., in water ballast, with 38 crew, all well, no passengers.

Since October 11, the date of the last report of yellow fever and smallpox in Para, Brazil, as seen on the American bill issued at that port, there have been 5 cases and 1 death of yellow fever and 56 cases and 14 deaths of smallpox to October 14, inclusive.

The general health of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

*Reports from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection of vessels—
Sanitary conditions good.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, October 7 and 14, as follows:

Week ended October 7, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; vessels fumigated, 2.

October 6, steamship *Britannia*, from western Pacific ports, with 30 crew and cargo of nitrate, bound for Savannah, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas. October 7, steamship *Cavour*, from Rio de Janeiro, with 42 crew and cargo of coffee, bound for New Orleans, La., fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

Week ended October 14, 1905: October 13, steamship *Buffon*, from Rio de Janeiro, with cargo of coffee and 29 passengers, bound for New Orleans, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas. October 14, steamship *Watson*, from New York to San Francisco, granted bill of health.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

ZANZIBAR.

Report from Zanzibar—Plague.

The following is received through the collector of customs at New York, under date of October 28:

Bubonic plague now exists at this port. All steamship lines are, however, taking both passengers and cargo.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 173, including enteric fever 3, plague 8, smallpox 53, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 512, including enteric fever 16, measles 12, scarlet fever 1, and 98 from tuberculosis. (Report received out of date.)

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 96. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 93, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended October 15, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 115, including 14 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 7, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended October 7, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 153, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 4, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 15, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 18, enteric fever 5, and 59 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,621 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 9 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 7, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 6.6, and the highest in Newry, viz, 37.8, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 158 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, and 42 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 7, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 9.1, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 18.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 499, including measles 7, diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended October 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 397, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 9, whooping cough 1, smallpox 4, and 29 from tuberculosis.

TURKEY—*Constantinople*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1905. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 411, including enteric fever 17, measles 7, and 5 from smallpox.